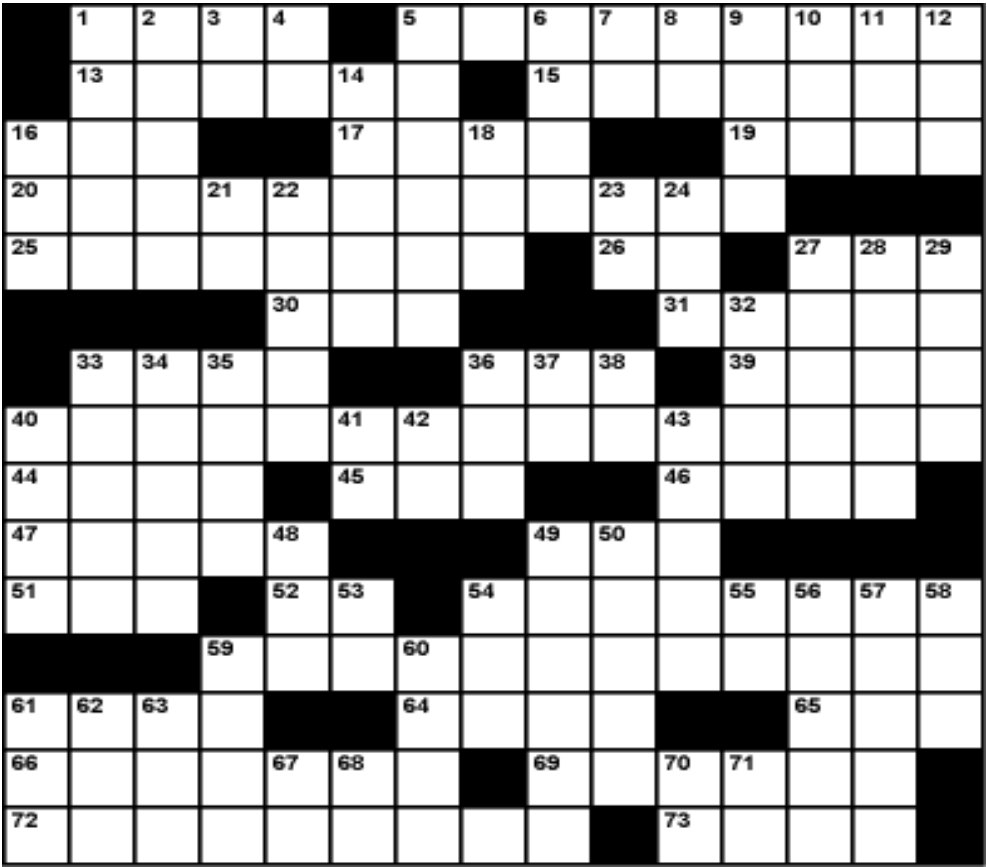


Black History Month Crossword



Down

1. Island resort in the Netherlands Antilles2. Poet, Playwright, Novelist and Essayist: Amiri Baraka (formerly known as ____ Jones) wrote "Blues People: Negro Music in White America" (1963) and "The Motion of History and Other Plays" (1978)3. En predecessor4. Tic-Tac-Toe letters5. Fifties singer who sang "Turn Me Loose"6. Adam and Eve's Garden7. Carry out8. TV show starring Eriq La Salle9. Defeat Disastrously10. Delivery Room exclamation: "____ a girl!"11. Cuban revolutionary leader Guevara12. English dramatist who wrote "The Spanish Tragedy" (c.1586): Thomas ____ (b.1558 - d.1594)14. Squeal16. Distant18. Shape, slangily21. Popular Hip-Hop artist: ____ Cool J22. Heard in the Tennis circuit: "____ 23rd in the World, right now!"23. Fashionable24. Ship's distress Signal27. Plant Pot Product: Terra ____28. "I have a ____ that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood." - Martin Luther King Jr.29. Antitoxins32. "Hello!" or "Goodbye!"33. Kweisi ____: NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) leader34. He was a star running back and became the first African-American football player to win the Heisman Trophy (in 1961): ____ Davis (b.1939 - d.1963)35. Fats Domino smash hit: "____ That a Shame"36. In 1831, he led 60 followers in the Southampton Insurrection, a slave revolt, which was the most serious in American history. He managed to live in freedom for six weeks until he was caught and hanged: ____ Turner (b.1800 - d.1831)37. Choice on a Radio38. Famed Blues guitarist King40. It'll encompass "exp"41. Every bit ____42. 12Coastal: The Atlantic and Pacific sides43. Sports Stadium48. Chinese Communist leader: ____ Guefeng49. NFL Players Association executive director: Gene ____50. Woods of Golf53. Mrs. opposite54. "Pense" prefix55. U.K.: ____ Brit.56. Help57. James

Dean, for one58. Large U.S. city59. To the highest degree60. Wallet Wads61. "Alas!"62. Medieval French tale63. "East" in Montr al67. Hosp. nutrient device68. Not them70. Type of radio71. ____-Fi

Across

1. Author Haley of "Roots" (1976)5. Black History Month is celebrated in February to mark the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln (b.1809 - d.1865) and ____ Douglass (b.1817 - d.1895) who was an activist who campaigned to end slavery and was a co-founder and editor of the "North Star" newspaper13. Shark Sucker15. This talented and glamorous star opened the doors for other African-American actresses in Hollywood, such as Halle who won the Best Actress Golden Globe Award for portraying her in a biographical television movie16. Controversial Coat17. Monastery Superior, in France19. Exploited20. Harriet Tubman, for one: She led more than 300 slaves to freedom (See #25A for a related clue)25. Pre-Civil War organized system that was used for helping fugitive slaves escape to Canada: Underground ____26. Negative reply27. Music store items, commonly30. Ms. Jillian31. Sports tally33. Not Nice36. Seize Suddenly39. Roman Road40. In the 1970s, this South Bronx DJ pioneered the Hip-Hop style that dominates music today44. He directed "Twelfth Night" (1996): Trevor ____45. Take a chair46. Wander47. Star football running back and Super Bowl MVP (in 1993): Emmitt ____49. Shoshonean51. Shoe width Size52. Speech Stopper54. Thurgood Marshall, Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks, Lena

February 2011

Black History Month

An informational activity booklet
Influential lowan Edition

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LaMetta Wynn



LaMetta Wynn made history when she was elected mayor of Clinton, Iowa. She is the first Black female mayor of the state, and Clinton's first Black mayor, but she doesn't think race had anything to do with her victory.

"I think I won because people were seeking a change," she told JET in a telephone interview from her home. "They wanted someone with leadership ability and the ability of bringing different groups together.

"I don't like to dwell on race, but I feel honored that the people of Clinton had enough faith in me to go out and vote. The fact that I'm African American is a plus for African Americans and a plus for Clinton.

<http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1G1-17814151.html>

LaMetta Wynn's Accomplishment

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
		Y			O			I																P	

F	I									C						Y					I		I				
O	I	W	S	R			J	B	M	Y	D		C	M	P	N	W				I	A		I	N	G	M

"I think I won because people were seeking a change,"

LaMetta Wynn

Deborah L Berry



"Deborah L. Berry (born September 2, 1958) is the Iowa State Representative from the 22nd District. She has served in the Iowa House of Representatives since 2003.

Iowa House of Representatives District 22 includes of all the area that is located on the east side and a small part that is on the west side of the Cedar River in Waterloo, Iowa. The incorporated Iowa cities of Evansdale, Elk Run Heights, and Raymond. Also included is some countryside areas of Black Hawk County."

Image and text: <http://repdeborahberry.com/meetdeb.asp>



Edna Griffin



On July 7, 1948 Edna Griffin sat down at the lunch counter of Katz Drug Store in Des Moines with her young daughter Phyllis, John Bibbs and Leonard Hudson to purchase ice cream. The store manager, Maurice Katz, denied them their request, stating, "It is the policy of our store that we don't serve coloreds." Incensed, the three adults filed criminal charges at the Municipal Courthouse and an additional civil suit against the store and its manger for racial discrimination.

While waiting for the case to go to court, Mrs. Griffin organized sit-ins and picketing at the lunch counter and store. Members of the community joined the courageous woman in her effort to put an end to the horrible treatment by the store and its

Word Find

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| Court | July |
| Edna | Katz |
| Equal | Lunch |
| Fifty | Race |
| Griffin | Rights |

E	B	J	U	L	Y	E	N	G
W	Q	C	R	I	P	A	I	B
D	L	U	S	E	V	H	F	O
A	Z	T	A	K	C	U	F	S
C	K	F	K	L	R	A	I	F
O	Z	S	T	H	G	I	R	I
U	J	X	C	R	E	V	G	F
R	H	N	J	E	D	N	A	T
T	U	R	O	Q	V	O	P	Y
L	E	S	N	I	T	I	S	E

Alexander Clark



Alexander Clark [Sr.] was a loving father who thought his twelve-year-old daughter should attend the neighborhood school in Muscatine, Iowa. The school board didn't think so. It said it had a special school for children like her - a separate school for "colored" children. This was in 1868, and Mr. Clark sued on behalf of his daughter. The Supreme Court said of course Susan Clark could go to the neighborhood school, whether we are African, German, Irish, French, or English, it said, we are "one harmonious people" and we all should be treated alike. He took risks. He wrought change. We were then, and we are today "one harmonious people."

Image & text: <http://muscatine-tours.com/alexanderclark/>

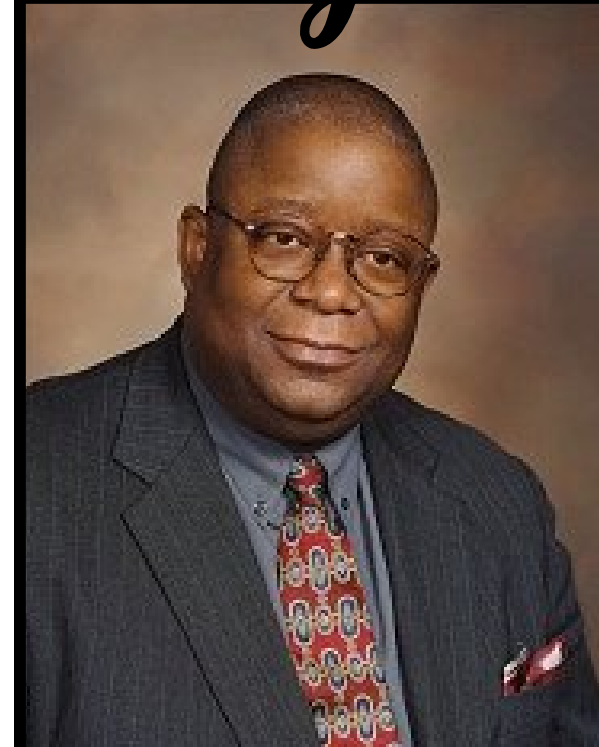
Iowa



"Let us watch well our beginnings, and the results will manage themselves."

-Alexander Clark

Wayne W. Ford



In 1996, Ford was elected Iowa State Representative and became only the tenth African-American in the state's history to hold such a position. His district includes some of the most affluent and poorest areas in Iowa. Ford now stands as the longest-serving African-American in the state's history and has run unopposed in every election since his first.

Image: <http://repwayneford.com>



Preston A. Daniels is an American politician who became the first African American Mayor of Des Moines, Iowa.

Preston Daniels served four years in the United States Army where he achieved the rank of Sergeant. He then received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Psychology and his Master of Science Degree in Health Science, both from Drake University before he began his career at Employee and Family Resources in Des Moines.

Prior to becoming mayor, he served in the Des Moines City Council from November 1991 until his election as mayor.

Daniels first became mayor upon his election in November of 1997. In November of 1999, he was elected to a four-year term. While serving as mayor, he hosted a local radio show. He did not seek another re-election and served out his term until January of 2004.

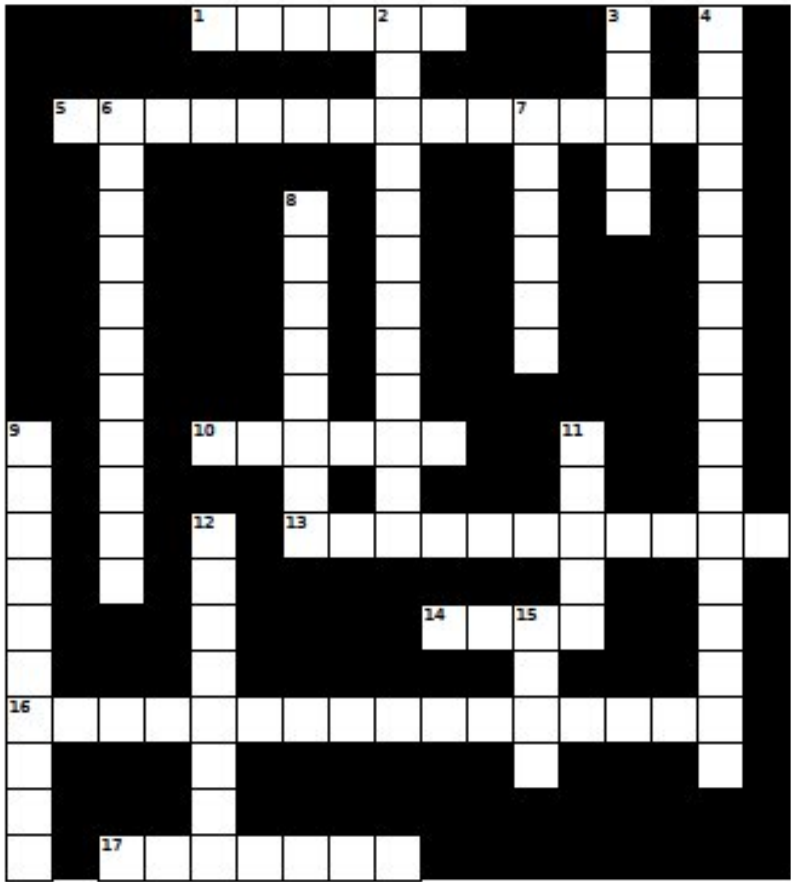
After leaving public office, he worked as the Program Director and Diversity Consultant for the Employee and Family Resource's Court and Community.

Daniels currently serves as the director of the Iowa Department of Human Rights, after being appointed to the position by Iowa Governor Chet Culver in 2009.

Image: <http://www.dlc.org/>

Preston Daniels

Simon Estes: An Iowa Legend



- Across
- 1

Continent on which Estes studied after leaving the US
- 5

Centerville (2 Words)
- 10

Mom said this is better than bitterness
- 13

Helped to do this in his college dormitories
- 14

Birthstate
- 16

Offers scholarship in his name (3 Words)
- 17

This president invited Estes to sing at the White House
- Down
- 2

Gershwin opera (3 Words)
- 3

Helped pay for education
- 4

Best performance, according to Estes (3 Words)
- 6

Where Estes and his Wife spend half their time
- 7

Accused of stealing?
- 8

Prestigious school attended by Estes
- 9

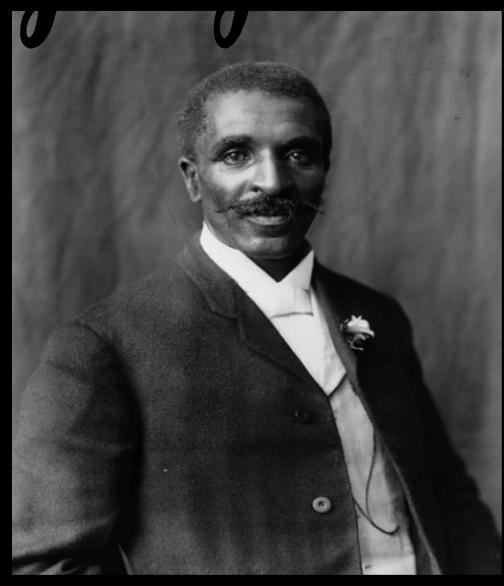
Estes' debut performance at New York's Metropolitan Opera
- 11

Genre performed by Estes
- 12

First black male performer to play a leading role at this theater
- 15

Yvonne

George Washington Carver



George Washington Carver was an American scientist, botanist, educator, and inventor. He is best known for his work in researching and promoting crops alternative to cotton, such as peanuts and sweet potatoes.

Carver wanted to help poor farmers to grow alternative crops both as a source of their own food and as a source of other products to improve their quality of life. The most popular of his 44 practical bulletins for farmers contained 105 food recipes that used peanuts.

He studied art and piano at Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa but transferred to Iowa State Agricultural College (Iowa State University) to study Botany.

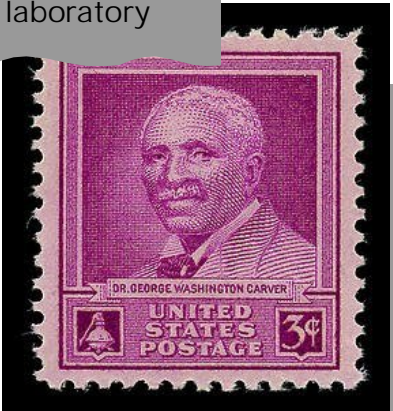
Carver gained national recognition and respect as a botanist through his work at the experiment station in plant pathology and mycology at Iowa State while he was earning his master's degree.



George Washington Carver in his laboratory



George Washington Carver (center, front row) poses with fellow Tuskegee Institute staff members in 1902



George Washington Carver postage stamp

George Washington Carver

Scientist, botanist and inventor



George Washington Carver was born into slavery some time between 1861 and 1864. No record exists to confirm the date of his birth. After the abolition of slavery, Carver's former masters, Moses and Susan Carver, raised George and his brother James as their own sons, teaching them reading and writing and encouraging George's intellectual pursuits. George took his new parents' last name.

A teacher at Simpson College in Iowa, where Carver was enrolled, noticed his talent for drawing flowers and encouraged him to study botany. Carver then went to study at Iowa State Agricultural College, where, to distinguish himself from another student named George Carver, he added Washington to his name. After a master's degree at Agricultural College, Booker T. Washington invited Carver to lead the agricultural department at the famed Tuskegee Institute. He remained there for 47 years, teaching former slaves farming techniques so they could support themselves.

Carver taught his students and agricultural professionals that crop rotation, the practice of planting different crops in the same fields year to year, could help soil retain its nutrients. He created many non-food products, everything from shaving cream to shoe polish to shampoo, from plants such as peanuts, sweet potatoes and pecans.

Word scramble!

Unscramble the letters to form the word that completes the sentence.

- 1. Though he is often falsely credited with having invented _____, Carver did create more than 300 products using peanuts. **UTAPEN RUTBET**
- 2. Carver's birthplace was declared a national _____, the first ever dedicated to an African-American. **NTMEONUM**
- 3. Many leaders consulted with Carver over agricultural matters, from Presidents of the United States to the Crown Prince of the country of _____. **ESENWD**

Simon Estes



Simon Estes was born in the small town of **Centerville, Iowa**, on February 2, 1938.

His mother encouraged him to face racism with **prayer** rather than **bitterness**, and he did well in school and attended the University of Iowa. At the university, Estes played basketball and was a member of the student council; in the latter capacity he was instrumental in desegregating the university's dormitories.

Estes won a scholarship to New York's **Julliard School of Music** and went on for further study in Europe, partly financed by a collection taken up by office workers at the New York branch of the **NAACP**. He got a foretaste of what awaited him in the operatic world when he was forced to put on whiteface for a role in Verdi's opera *Aida* that he won in Berlin in 1965. Estes's breakthrough came when he won a silver medal at Moscow's Tchaikovsky Competition the following year; that event, notoriously unfriendly to Americans, had launched the career of fellow American prizewinner Van Cliburn several years before.

President Lyndon Johnson invited Estes to perform at the **White House**, and his career was on its way. Offers flowed in from top opera houses, and for most of the next several decades Estes kept up a hectic pace. His repertoire included roughly 100 roles. Estes became especially identified with the operas of the German composer Richard Wagner, and in 1978 he became the first black male performer to sing a leading role at **Bayreuth**, the theater that Wagner had established and was still run by his descendants. His performance in the opera *The Flying Dutchman* was in his own estimation one of his best, and he went on to perform at Bayreuth for six consecutive years.

In the U.S., however, Estes had a much more difficult time. The refined world of opera did not shield him from the uglier aspects of **American racism**. At a hotel in the South in the 1970s he was accused, while attired in tails on his way to a performance, of stealing a woman's pearls, and his room was searched. "Boy, what did you do with it?" Estes recalled hotel personnel saying in a Washington Post interview. And his engagements at American opera houses were fewer and farther between than those in Europe, although he gained a top reputation for his vocal recitals. Estes married **Yvonne Baer**, a Jewish woman from Switzerland, and began to make his home there for part of the year.

Especially frustrating to Estes was the lack of an offer from **New York's Metropolitan Opera**, the most important of all the American opera houses. Finally Estes made his debut there in 1982, in Wagner's opera *Tannhäuser*; he observed to the New York Times that "I have been ready to sing leading roles at the Met since 1974 at least." Even the *Tannhäuser* role, not considered one of the top challenges in the Wagnerian repertory, was not his first choice, but it did bring him positive reviews and the chance for a return engagement at the Metropolitan three years later. This time it was in an opera that touched a chord with a wider American public: he played the role of Porgy in George Gershwin's *Porgy and Bess*.

That performance put Estes in the newspapers and on television talk shows, cementing the success of his career in his native country. He joined the voice faculty at Julliard and devoted much of the rest of his career to helping younger singers, especially those who had faced the same kinds of obstacles that he had. He established a scholarship in his own name at **the University of Iowa**, and has often given master classes at music schools.

Above all, however, Estes has continued to speak out about the scarcity of African American men in opera. "Look carefully and you'll see that there are no black opera managers in the U.S.," he told the Jerusalem Post. "Aside from Simon Estes, there is no other black American opera singer who has a career in the U.S." In a Washington Post interview he said, "I think it's a racial problem. And it does encompass this area of romance. It's okay if a white man is involved with a black woman, but it's frowned on the other way around." Critics and observers of opera differed on the accuracy of his evaluation, but none could doubt the importance of the issues he had raised, nor his courage in raising them.